

88, including Canada, adopted this resolution in Committee and in plenary only one state, South Africa, opposed its adoption.

In a related area dealing with the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Third Committee discussed a resolution adopted by ECOSOC which condemned all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms "wherever they occur", and urged all states to comply with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions calling for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Discussion of this resolution turned into a full-scale debate on colonialism, in which certain Western countries, those that trade with South Africa for instance, were singled out as witting or unwitting, direct or indirect, supporters of *apartheid*. Suggestions that the Third Committee was not the proper forum for the discussion of the advisability of applying sanctions against member states were rejected. After a lengthy debate, two resolutions were adopted, both in the Committee and in plenary. One contained the substance of the ECOSOC declaration, including the plea for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions, and the other appealed to the Security Council to take "effective measures with a view to eradicating *apartheid* in South Africa and other adjacent territories". Although Canada was able to support some of the provisions of these resolutions, particularly those which condemned *apartheid* as a violation of human rights, in company with most Western countries it felt that the reference to sanctions and the appeal to the Security Council were inappropriate, as the Committee should leave the political implications of this problem to other organs of the UN. Canada thus abstained on both resolutions.

Social Items

The general debate on the world social situation followed a familiar pattern. The inadequacy of food resources to the expanding world population, unemployment and underemployment in the developing countries, the deterioration of housing, particularly in developing countries, betterment of education throughout the world, improvement of health and the seemingly pervasive lack of motivation among the population at large. Limited time prevented significant discussion of the resolution which the Social Commission and ECOSOC had adopted at their 1966 sessions on the role which the Social Commission should play within the framework of the UN programmes in the social field. Delegations that intervened, including that of Canada, contented themselves with praising the spirit of compromise and accommodation which had made the passage of that resolution possible.